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No. 33392.

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946.

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KOWLOON POWER STRIKE?

A 24-hour ultimatum is to be handed to the China Light & Power Company this morning by their power-plant and office employees setting the deadline at 10 a.m. tomorrow for final acceptance of their demands.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the committee of workers' representatives held yesterday, when it was revealed that negotiations with the management had failed through.

On Friday last, representatives of the workers were in conference with the Company management for four hours, and it is understood the Company agreed to one of the men's demands for a 35-hour week with 48 hours pay.

The Company did not agree to a unilateral payment of a 25 per cent. increase in wages or a rehabilitation allowance as high as \$84 a month. Pay of the office staff, they said, could not be increased on the same basis as that of the Hong Kong Electric Co.

A walk-out of the power-plant and out-door staff and office workers would involve over 700 men, and a last minute attempt to head off the strike is expected to be made before the deadline.

CINEMA STRIKE AVERTED

A shut-down of cinemas in the Colony yesterday was averted by a last-minute agreement between the projection-room staff and their employers for an extension of the deadline to the close of the last performance.

Earlier, the men had decided to walk out after the 2.30 p.m. performance.

An urgent call from the Theatre-Owners Association to the Chinese Engineers Institute, seeking its mediation, resulted in the men agreeing to carry on for the rest of the day.

A compromise was also reached on the lines that if the theatre-owners get twenty out of the members to agree to the men's demands,

Says Husband Bit Her Legs

New York, June 23. Kay Williams, once named as the most beautiful model in the world, has accused her former husband, Latin-American beef baron Martin de Alzaga Unzué, of having bitten her legs.

Senor Unzué, known from the "Macoco," indignantly refuted the charge.

"I have been on a strictly vegetarian diet," he declared. "It is undoubtedly true that I have a great admiration for legs, but not as victuals."

Kaye also told a California Court that, apart from the biting, there were other reasons why she considered it dangerous to live with "Macoco."

He used to beat himself, she said, and scratch his face and bash his head against the walls. To this "Macoco" replied, when told of the charges: "It is not of the truth that she spoke. But why should she complain? It was my head, not hers."

Kaye, the beef-baron's fourth wife, was divorced from "Macoco" in September, 1944.

But the 44-year-old playboy was still in love with her and continued to shower her with gifts.

He was in the midst of proposing re-marriage last September when she suddenly wed Adolph Spreckels, Jun., sugar king.

Angered, "Macoco" filed a suit against him for recovery of 35,000 dollars he said he had spent on her in anticipation that she would be his wife again.

He listed scanties, furs, jewels, and a washing machine among the gifts.

EISENHOWER REPORTS Ralph Ingersoll's Book Refuted High Praise For Montgomery

(By MacFee Kerr, Reuters Correspondent with United States First and Third Armies.)

London, June 23. The British Government today published General Dwight Eisenhower's official report to the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff on the Allied Expeditionary Forces operations in Europe, in which the Allied Supreme Commander gave the first authentic overall picture of the whole campaign against the Germans in the West from D-Day to VE-Day.

In it, General Eisenhower gave a detailed analysis of the brilliant planning, hard work, courage, bluff and luck that went into an "Allied experiment unprecedented in the history of the world, which has been carried out with decisive results."

By implication, the Supreme Commander replied to allegations made by the American editor, Ralph Ingersoll, of mistakes on the part of British Field-Marshal Viscount Bernard Montgomery and of disagreements between the two leaders.

The Supreme Commander's report, although published for the first time today, was actually written before Ingersoll's "Top Secret" but in it Eisenhower calls Montgomery's handling of the criticised Caen battle "masterly."

Ingersoll had also suggested that the two commanders disagreed over whether three or five divisions should take part in the initial assault wave on Europe. But Eisenhower wrote: "Field-Marshal Montgomery was in emphatic agreement with me on this matter as were also Admiral Ramsay and Air Chief Marshal Leigh Mallory."

Throughout Eisenhower's report there ran repeated insistence on Allied unity. In phrases like "as one nation," "emphatic agreement," "smooth and effective relations," he showed that on this accord depended much that meant ultimate victory.

Liaison With Moscow

General Eisenhower described the creation of military collaboration with the Red Army in these words: "Our first liaison with Moscow had been effected late in 1944 when air operations necessitated the establishment of a co-ordinated bombing line, but little further had been accomplished."

"The only link between my headquarters and that of Marshal Stalin was through the medium of the Allied Military Mission in Moscow and it appeared most difficult to learn of Soviet intentions. Up to the end of 1944, I had received no information on matters affecting the Russian grand strategy although I had expressed my willingness to afford any such information concerning my own overall plans as the Red Army might desire."

"At Christmas, however, following upon the message which I sent to the Combined Chiefs-of-Staff, explaining the difficulty with which I was faced in attempting to evolve plans while still ignorant of Russian intentions, President Roosevelt secured from Marshal Stalin his agreement to receive representation in order to discuss coordination of our respective efforts in the forthcoming spring. Accordingly, in January, my deputy, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, accompanied by Major-General Bull and Brigadier Butts, journeyed to Moscow for this purpose."

The conference proved conspicuously successful. Marshal Stalin was acquainted with the nature of our plans, including timing. He in turn responded with a full explanation of the great four-pronged offensive involving 160 divisions which the Red Army was preparing to launch."

Doctors testified that the girl had been treated for general disease, but Flanagan's record showed that he had never been found guilty of shooting M/Sergeant Robert Flanagan of Peoria, Illinois, on June 12. The prosecution demanded the death penalty.

Erika's attorney asserted that Flanagan led her to believe that he was being divorced and then trifled with her affections.

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U.S. NAVAL SPIES

Washington, June 23. Secretary of Navy Forrestal, awaiting that the existence of a highly trained intelligence organization might mean the difference between losing and winning a war, announced today that the U.S. Navy will open a school for intelligence officers on July 1.

It is the first Navy school of its kind and for the first time officers will be permitted to apply for a career in the intelligence field.—Associated Press.

"SHEER NONSENSE"

London, June 23. The British Government acknowledged today that there have been some precautionary troop movements in the area of Trieste but said Yugoslavia reports that the zonal demarcation line would be shifted eastward were "sheer nonsense."

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said he was authorized to deny that there was any intention of moving the line nine kilometers towards Yugoslavia as reported by the Yugoslav press agency, Tanjug.

He said Britain also denied categorically that any Chetniks or Ustashi were among the Anglo-American units in American uniform.—Associated Press.

Jews Release Two British Officers

Jerusalem, June 23. Two of the five British officers kidnapped by the Irgun Zvai Leumi (Jewish military organisation) were released tonight according to unconfirmed reports from Tel Aviv.

Officers of the Palestine criminal investigation department were today conducting an intensive manhunt for tough, bespectacled Menahem Bedin, "Commander-in-Chief" of the Irgun Zvai Leumi. A price of £2,000 has been placed on his head by the Palestine Government.

The latest theory is that Bedin, whose organisation is believed to be responsible for kidnapping the five British officers, may have undergone a facial operation to disguise himself permanently.

There have been no clues to his whereabouts since he escaped with 19 other terrorists in a mass breakout from Latrun detention camp near Jerusalem over three years ago.

The British military intelligence have clamped down a security blackout on the movements of Major H. P. Chadwick, the British officer who escaped from terrorist captivity on Thursday night.

Ban Boomerang

He was reported to have identified the house in Jerusalem's Buchanim quarter where he was held captive and is now believed to have left Palestine. Whether he has been "transferred" or repatriated to Britain has not been disclosed.

Jewish cinemas, restaurants and beer gardens, which flourished under the patronage of British soldiers have suffered a big loss in trade as a result of the ban imposed by the military authorities on all Jewish owned establishments until the five kidnapped British officers are returned.

The ban has also had a "boomerang" effect on the British military authorities, whose city headquarters are located on the two top floors of the fashionable King David Hotel, which is nearly 100 per cent Jewish owned.

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GALLANT EXILES

It is common ground that anything which smacked of ingratitude towards the Polish forces who fought so gallantly for the Allies would be intolerable. On the whole Mr. Bevin's statement about their future escape condemnation on this score; but many may wish that more could be done for them than the British Government proposed to do. They constitute, as Mr. Churchill admitted, a difficult problem. Out of some 200,000 only 30,000 have thought it fit or safe to return to their own country, and since Mr. Bevin's pressing invitation to do so on March 20, only 6,800 have accepted. It is not necessary to doubt the pledges of good treatment given by the Polish Government in order to explain this poor response. Many come from the part of pre-war Poland now incorporated in Russia, and many more see no future for themselves in the new Poland. About 100,000 are now left in Britain and overseas, including Gen. Anders's Corps in Italy, which is soon to be brought to the British Isles. They are to be formed into a non-military settlement corps and placed in or trained for civilian employment. The decision is sound as far as it goes, but it cuts out two possibilities. The first is that these trained men should be allowed to re-enlist in the British Forces, and the second is that they should be granted British citizenship, as Mr. Churchill once hinted that they might be. The first omission seems to be due to a desire not to feed the flames of Russian suspicion, and it can only be said that these flames seem too hot already either to be cooled or intensified by omitting to use or by using so useful a body of men. The second omission seems due more to practical than political difficulties, and it is to be presumed that the men can qualify for citizenship in the normal way. Some may even wish, as Mr. Bevin said, ultimately to be absorbed in other countries. When all is said and done, however, and even assuming that the best possible has been said and will be done, the disbandment of such a force in such conditions is a sad event. The first country to fall a victim to Nazi aggression is not the scene of any triumphant return of the sons who fought hardest and longest for her liberation. Crusaders are to slip away into being civilians in exile.

The statement added that the withdrawal in some cases was ahead of schedule and that most of the remaining 1,600 officers and men will leave by June 30, when the headquarters close. A British liquidation party of 170 officers and men will remain in Beirut, winding up British interests and settling outstanding claims in Lebanon and Syria. It is understood that the Lebanese and Syrian foreign ministers are meeting tomorrow to discuss the communiqué.—Reuters.

Withdrawal From Lebanon

Beirut, June 23.—The Headquarters of British troops in Northern Levant issued the first communiqué on the evacuation of Lebanon today, stating that during the past three months, British troops have been withdrawing according to plan and that since March, 7,000 British troops have left.

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FIELD DAY FOR PHILATELISTS

Moscow, June 23.—The Soviet Union's many stamp collectors will have a field day when the Ministry of Communications shortly issues for sale to the public, albums containing every Soviet stamp printed during the last 25 years, including 200 issued during the war. The albums will commemorate the 25th anniversary of Soviet postage stamps.

Russia has not got her way over Trieste. This time the Western Allies would not give ground.

They have been forced to the conclusion that what she seeks is not so much security as an undefined extension of her power.

Mr. Byrnes interjected into the Paris peace discussions a plan for a 25-year pact to keep Germany disarmed, and it was coldly received. Russia evidently is less interested in security agreements, even with American backing, than in those material pledges of strength

Deadlock In Paris And After

With less outward show of ceremony, but just as certainly, the Council of Foreign Ministers has repeated in Paris its failure in London last October to make progress in drafting the first group of peace treaties. The stalemate is not quite complete. On some smaller issues the lines of settlement were drawn or foreshadowed. But on all the major questions, concerning which the Foreign Ministers' deputies were unable to reach agreement between the conferences, differences of opinion between Russia and the Western Powers have again proved irreconcilable. What follows? It simply is not possible, in the appalling state of Europe, and with so much explosive material lying around, for the disputed issues to be left indefinitely in abeyance. Nor can the victor Powers just agree to differ and go their separate ways. That would be not merely to leave the vanquished in despair, but to invite final dissolution of the wartime alliance. The latent breach between Russia and the Western Democracies would become open and dangerous. The suspicions and rivalries manifest at the Cornhill table would inevitably harden into overt struggles for position and influence at the present points of contest, with the ever-increasing risk of discordance degenerating into armed conflict.

Continuing diplomatic negotiation behind the scenes is the normal means of pursuing agreement when international conferences break down, and no doubt the Great Powers will fall back on this machinery for what it is worth. The procedure, however, is slow, and peace-making needs are clamant. There remains the alternative proposed by Mr. Byrnes, that the peace conference of 21 nations who actively waged war against the Axis in Europe, as authorised at the Moscow meeting in December, be summoned for June 15. The Dominions Ministers in London have been pressing for this gathering, originally set for May 1, to be held. Their contention that the drawing of the peace treaties is not the privilege of the "Big Four" alone has been strengthened by the failure of the Foreign Ministers' Council to make headway with the drafts. The case for a full-dress conference is theoretically unanswerable, and Russia can hardly dissent without going back on the Moscow understanding. Yet the likelihood of practical results must be small, so long as the fundamental differences between the Great Powers, revealed in Paris, persist.

The Paris talks failed primarily because—the area of compromise had been so narrowed down by Anglo-American concessions made to Russia at Yalta and Potsdam that no further bargaining on Moscow's conditions was practicable. Britain and America went to the conference determined not to yield on any other issues deemed vital to their own interests and the balanced reconstruction of Europe. It was time, they felt, for Russia to do some of the giving in the process of give-and-take. The Russians, it soon appeared, viewed the conference in a different light. They came prepared to consolidate their existing gains and to project their influence still further into south-eastern Europe, and if possible across the Mediterranean, by fashioning the Italian treaty especially along lines favourable to themselves and their Yugoslav protege. M. Molotov's sole essay in accommodation was to suggest lighter terms for Italy in relation to her African colonies if she would yield Trieste to the Yugoslavs. It is, of course, one of the oldest techniques of international chaffering to lodge a quite untenable claim, such as the Russian request for trusteeship in Tripolitania, and then offer to relinquish it for something really substantial.

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"All I said was, 'How about a bicycle built for two?'

How Much Do You Smoke?

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

More people are smoking in Britain than ever before. And last year tobacco cost them £20,000,000, representing six cigarettes a day for every adult in the country.

Why are we smoking more? Why do we smoke at all? Why has this strange habit so insinuated itself into our lives that no one questioned the wartime decision to import tobacco in ships that might have carried food?

It may be that smoking is a necessity for most people in a crowded civilisation. Scientists are agreed that in some obscure way tobacco smoke calms the brain, producing a blunted state of mind.

Life's problems seem easier, especially for sedentary workers. The greater the unnatural strain, the greater the need of the unnatural stimulus. So in times of stress we smoke more.

Poison Particles

On the other hand, scientists are also certain that tobacco smoke is poisonous. Apart from fine particles of carbon and ammonia gas, it contains intensely irritating pyridine bases. The poison gas carbon monoxide is there, too. And, of course, nicotine. Recent research has even shown traces of arsenic in tobacco smoke.

But in moderate smoking the pyridine bases are too dilute to do anything but irritate the mucous membranes rather pleasantly; the nicotine's severest effect is to stimulate the flow of saliva.

The carbon monoxide, though it gets into the blood, is too weak even to cause short-windedness. As for the arsenic, the news that it is present worries me no more than the recent discovery of vitamins in beer does me.

I believe the overall effect of the smoke is beneficial. For, in addition to the calming of the mind, there is some stimulation of the liver, with the consequent freeing of sugar into the blood and a quick release of energy. This explains why a cigarette staves off hunger and gives you a "lift."

Without doubt, much of the pleasure of smoking is psychological. Have you ever noticed how unsatisfactory it is to smoke in the dark or with your eyes shut? The pleasurable feel of a pipe or cigarette between the lips may have a Freudian interpretation—like the child's dummy—a habit of sucking days.

Whether you will suffer by smoking depends on what you smoke and how you smoke it. The great difficulty is to determine "moderation."

The "safe" number of cigarettes per day varies with every individual and has to be found by trial and error. Some people have a real allergy to tobacco smoke, developing the worst symptoms of asthma after a single whiff. Others can chain-smoke cigars, and inhale every draw without ill-effect.

Medical Research

There is no medical evidence that smoking can have a permanent effect on the heart. And recent American researches refute the idea that inhaling cigarette smoke causes duodenal and gastric ulcers.

But it is true that athletes cannot develop the high pitch of physical fitness they need for rapid breaking if they smoke.

Yet to how many in the alleged extra feeling of well-being worth the rigours of a Spartan life?

I gave up smoking a year ago. Definitely not! Shall I live longer? I doubt it. Had I not begun again last week I might have died a little richer, that's all.

But your experiences of this highly personal habit may be different.

helpless classes may die in the threatening famine.

China, on her side, has asked UNRRA for more than 10,000,000 tons of food.

This is the key to the situation.

The British share making a sincere effort to meet India's aspirations, and there is impressive evidence that the Dutch are sincere.

Once the East accepts the new spirit in the West, then the economic problem can be tackled.

In this, the relief of want and the expansion of trade—every country has a part.

NAZIS' GOOD CHRISTIAN Man Who Signed Executions Order

Nehru Drops Dispute With Kashmir

New Delhi, June 23.
The Congress Party's president-elect, Pandit Nehru, temporarily dropped his dispute with the Kashmir authorities today. The controversy had resulted in widespread strikes and disturbances with two deaths.

Maulana Kalam, Azad Party president, received a telegram from the spirited chieftain-elect saying he was accepting Azad's instructions to drop the dispute and return to Delhi "on the understanding that I come back to Kashmir."

Nehru was arrested on Thursday when he attempted to intervene in agitation by the Kashmir National Conference against the Maharajah Sir Hari Singh, wealthy Hindu ruler of the overwhelmingly Moslem state.

Sheik Abdullah, leader of the movement agitating for abdication of the Maharajah, had been accused of sedition.

Strikes occurred as a result of his arrest. Nehru was arrested when he defied a district magistrate's order banning him from the state.

Earlier Nehru had rejected Azad's pleading to return to Delhi.

The Congress Party's working committee had been stalled in negotiations with the British cabinet mission on independence and interim government proposals as a result of Nehru's detention.—Associated Press.

United States Thinking Up New Atom Weapon

Washington, June 22.

The U.S. Army is talking about the possibility of atomic missile which, fired from the United States, can hit any part of the world within an hour.

This information was given to Congress when the Army went before the House Appropriations Committee to ask for money to carry on the work, including research for the next year.

Colonel S. B. Ritchie, acting chief of the Research and Development Service, said: "We must expect that other nations will develop missiles capable of crossing oceans. Counter-measure missiles, therefore, are included in our overall programme."

Ritchie said that there is another kind of weapon that the Army has in mind: a missile which, fired from American coasts at approaching ships, can hit them hundreds of miles at sea. Ritchie said:

"A project for detailed study of the problem was established last June with the Radio Corporation of America, and will be completed in the near future."

No Comparison

"The next step is to develop a missile—one which not only will direct itself for hundreds of miles to an approaching target for a direct hit, but also travel so high and so fast that shipboard defence against it becomes practically impossible—a weapon so superior to the present coastal defence weapons that there is no comparison."

Ritchie said that the Army has a contract with the General Electric Company for "long-range ground-to-ground controlled missiles. These giant rockets will travel more than five times faster than sound (sound travels about 1,100 feet a second in the air), capable of streaking into the space and then controlled by a complicated

Von Neurath On Witness Stand

Nuremberg, June 23.
The oldest of the 21 Nazi leaders on trial before the international war crimes tribunal here, Baron Constantin von Neurath, Hitler's Foreign Minister for five years, entered the witness box this morning.

The indictment says that von Neurath, as German Foreign Minister, directed Hitler's international policy committed to breach of treaties and after taking a prominent hand in the rape of Austria was for more than four years "Protector" for the Nazi regime in dismembered Czechoslovakia.

Apart from general charges of aiding the Nazi conspiracy and Nazi aggression, von Neurath is accused of signing an order in his later post of Protector of Bohemia and Moravia for the execution of more than 300 students of Prague University after anti-Nazi demonstrations in October 1933.

After von Neurath's case has ended, only Hans Fritzsche, Goebbels' sometime right-hand man, remains to give evidence. Witnesses will be heard, however, for Martin Bormann, Hitler's former deputy, who is still living. Then will follow the final defence speeches and the prosecution's winding up.

The case against indicted Nazi organisations will afterwards be dealt with.

Fanatic's Work

Von Neurath described his uprising as that of a "good Christian." He entered the diplomatic service, serving in London before the first world

war and later became German ambassador in Rome.

"At first I had severe arguments with Mussolini which gradually developed into confidence between us," he told the court.

He said that he was an opponent of Nazi racial ideas which he described as the work of "a fanatic."

He admitted knowledge of concentration camps—an institution known to be since the Boer War."

He had severe arguments with Himmler and Heydrich when in the middle thirties, members of his own department were arrested and removed to these camps.

Despised Method

Von Neurath said that he "despised" the methods of the Nazi Party in its fight for power. While some of its social ideas appealed to him he regarded others as "a phenomena of revolution which would gradually dwindle."

The roots of National Socialism and causes of the second world war were in the Treaty of Versailles, and the League of Nations, he said.

He said that he sought peaceful solutions of the problems raised by the Treaty of Versailles with equality for Germany including the military field.

He denied any part in the preparations for Hitler's accession to power or any close relation with Nazi Party leaders at that time. He remained Foreign Minister after Hitler came to power at the express request of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg.—Reuter.

Freedom For Mufti Demanded

Cairo, June 23.
A demand that the Egyptian government give complete freedom to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem in order that he may do his national duty toward Palestine, was made yesterday by the Kata (Bloc) Party.

In a formal statement, the Party denounced "any restriction on the political activities of the exiled Palestinian Arab leader whom the British accused of aiding Germany during World War 2."

A political refugee since he flew from France to Egyptian sanctuary, the Kata Party said it would be no violation of any law to permit him to resume political activities to protect Palestine.

"Any restrictions on his freedom contradicts humanity and weakens Egypt's position in the Arab world," the statement concluded.

The Kata Party's stand followed a similar appeal by the Muslim Brotherhood to King Farouk of Egypt. Earlier, in a government statement, Egypt's Prime Minister, Sidky Pasha, said the Mufti must be aware of Egypt's need for quiet and order.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN, EGYPT AND THE MUFTI

London, June 23.
Great Britain has notified its Ambassador at Cairo of the official but unpublished attitude of the government on Egypt's action in granting sanctuary to the Mufti of Jerusalem, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. He declined to say whether

there would be representations to the Egyptian government.

Declining to qualify the nature of the government's communication, the spokesman said Ambassador Sir Ronald Campbell had considerable latitude in dealing with the matter, and further action rested on him.—Associated Press.

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



The Old Story



BY EDGAR MARTIN

INQUIRIES INTO TOMMY'S DEATH

Batavia, June 23.
Inquiries were being made here today into the death of a British soldier, shot through the heart late last night near the Batavia palace of Dr. van Maek, Lieutenant-Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies.

There were several armed sentries and armed Dutch soldiers in the neighbourhood at the time.—Reuter.

Russian Evacuation Incomplete

Tehran, June 23.

An official of the Iranian foreign affairs ministry said today that the Russians remained in control of the airport at Pahlevi, Iranian resort town on the Caspian Sea, 40 miles east of Azerbaijan, and objected to American piloted planes landing there.

For that reason, the official said, a scheduled flight to Pahlevi by an Iranian airways plane was cancelled. Iranian airways is a newly organized subsidiary of Trans-World Airlines.

The official's statement came two days after an official of the Iranian state railways said there was still Soviet control of Azerbaijan railways.

Russia announced last month the complete evacuation of Azerbaijan.

Meanwhile Cpl. Sexton, American military attache in Tehran, returned from Tabriz, the Azerbaijan capital, and reported that he and three aides had been jailed there for eight hours by Azerbaijanis.

An American embassy spokesman said the embassy had protested to the Iranian government.

Jailed with Col. Sexton were Capt. Archie Roosevelt, grandson of Theodore Roosevelt, Maj. Carl P. Garver, and Master Sgt. David Livingstone.—Associated Press.

Socialist Speaks Up At Trial

Sofia, June 23.

Kristi Protuhov, 71-year-old Socialist on trial here for writing articles "aimed at impairing the Bulgarian Army's military efficiency and fighting spirit," spoke for three hours in his own defense today, although the president of the court repeatedly asked him to finish quickly.

"You may take my body but my spirit will remain because it is the expression of the soul of the Hungarian people," Protuhov said.

Defending the Bulgarian opposition parties, he said: "We want free elections, freely expressing the Bulgarian people's will and on this basis we will participate in the elections and in the government."

Trifor Kunev, writer for the opposition paper "Narodno Zemeljstvo," was jailed today on a charge of "infringing the defense of the people's power" by writing an article in which he referred to the "quiet resistance movement" in Bulgaria.

Kunev, former president of the Bulgarian Writers' Association, was badly beaten up by unknown persons when he tried to enter the newspaper's offices on June 8.—Reuter.

Polish Government Face Vital Vote Test

Warsaw, June 23.

The people of Poland go to the polls next Sunday in their first free election in 11 years. It is their first chance to say what they think of some of the things their Moscow-born provisional government has done since assuming power a year ago.

The national referendum to be held on June 30 does not hold the significance of general elections but it is a bid for a vote of confidence by the Warsaw regime and it does present a vital test.

Socialist Premier Edward Osobka-Morawski says the balloting is going to be "free and unfettered." But pre-election activities, principally the activity of the secret police in organizing "Ormo"—or citizens' volunteer reserve military organization, have brought alarm to thousands of peasant sup-

porters of Vice-Premier Stanislaw Midaiczky, head of the Polish peasant party, and one-time head of the former exiled Polish Government in London.

Ormo is composed mostly of young men between 18 and 20 who since April 1 have been trained to shoot by the militia and secret police.

Secret Police

Up to June 1, 80,000 had been trained. In addition to Ormo members, Polish peasant leaders say there are about 130,000 secret police ready to stand by.

The Poles will vote on the following questions:

1. Do you want a one house parliament?

2. Do you approve of the government's action in nationalizing industries and land reforms (which split up the big estates and parcel them out to peasants under cooperatives)?

3. Do you approve of the establishment of Poland's Western frontier on the Oder and Neisse rivers?

The Premier indicated that all six political parties had agreed to the holding of the referendum. Mikolajczyk's Party is opposing the one-house parliament.—Associated Press.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday the 26th June 1946, commencing at 3.00 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building (Basement), Hongkong.

28 Cases Cigarettes
2 Refrigerators
1 Camera "Voigtlander 1:4.5 in Leather Case

1 "Kinson" Wrist Watch with Chain

1 Kelberg Wrist Watch with Chain

5 Tinskin Rugs
8 Steel Cabinets

and

A Quantity of Miscellaneous Goods and Furniture, Etc.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc., Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1946, commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Basement, French Bank Building,

82 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:

Insulated Telephone Wires, Candles, Iron Nails, Chemicals, Canvas Bags, Ship's Flings, Red Lead, Wooden Pulleys, Iron Pulleys, Fibre Rope, Wire Nets, Cotton Twine, Hammers, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

NOTICE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

All Corporations, Firms and Individuals having claims against the Company arising prior to 25th December, 1941 are requested to forward a statement of their claim, with supporting documents where available, to the undersigned not later than 10th July, 1946.

This information is required to complete the Company's accounts as at 31st December, 1941 and must be regarded as for registration purposes only.

A. W. BROWN,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1946.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1946, commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Basement, French Bank Building,

70 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS comprising:

Cow Hides, Chemicals, Mats, Flat Iron Hoops, Galvanized Iron Bars, Fish Oil, Camphor Oil, Bark, Cork Wood, Citronella Oil, Fish Hooks, Hemp, Motorcar Accessories, Traws Nets, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd's No. 1 Godown, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on 21st and 22nd June, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946 issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 24th June, 1946.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Notice to Members

It is now proposed to re-open the Register of Members.

All residents who were Members of the Club on 25th December, 1941, and who wish to resume their membership are requested to apply to the Secretary for registration by 30th June, 1946, and to furnish their present address.

A remittance for \$10.20, being the annual subscription to 31st March, 1947 (inclusive of tax) should accompany the application.

Japs. Arrest Four Chinese

Takamatsu, June 23.
The Japanese police today apprehended four Chinese nationals for allegedly assaulting Japanese, in what the Kyodo News Agency said was the first arrest of foreign nationals by Japanese police since the surrender.

The Chinese are reported to have beaten two Japanese dance-hall employees and caused damage estimated at 200,000 yen in a dance hall.

Kyodo said Allied authorities permitted the Japanese police to arrest the Chinese since there is a shortage of Allied police units in the area where the incidents occurred. It has not been learned whether the Chinese involved are members of the Chinese military. — Associated Press.

NOTICE TO PRE-WAR EMPLOYEES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT

1. The War Department has decided to make ex-gratia payments to pre-war employees of the War Department who were interned during the Japanese occupation, or in the case of death of such employees during internment, to their dependents.

2. Claimants who have been re-employed by the War Department should apply to the Officer Commanding their Unit for particulars.

3. Other claimants should apply to the Civil Labour Control Team, Fire Station Buildings, Hongkong.

Col. IC ADM.
Land Forces, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

Conducted by

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
Hong Kong

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS

As from October 1st, 1946, the interest rate on minimum balances as provided in Clause 4 of the Rules of the Hong Kong Savings Bank will be at the rate of 1% per annum. Such rate of interest will be subject to be changed at the discretion of the Bank at any time on one calendar month's notice being given by publication in one English and one Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, 20th June, 1946.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Corporation will be held at the Head Office of the Corporation, 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, on Friday the 12th day of July, 1946, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the reports of the Directors and of the Auditors and the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1945, and for the election of Directors and the appointment of Auditors.

By Order of the Board.

A. MORSE
Chief Manager,

Hong Kong, 24th June, 1946.

WILKINSON & GRIST

Telephone numbers are:

2 3 0 5 5

2 7 7 3 1

2 3 0 5 6

Sub-exchange

Additional

Atmosphere Of Unrelieved Pessimism In Nanking

Nanking, June 23.
The peace-seeking Committee of Three is meeting in an atmosphere of unrelieved pessimism. Pessimism deepened with word from Changchun that the American branch of Executive (Truce) Headquarters was flatly refused permission to send cease-fire teams into eight Communist-held areas in Central and Northern Manchuria.

BRITISH M.P.s ARRESTED

Singapore, June 22.
Three members of the Corps of British Military Police, which is co-operating with the Singapore City police in the suppression of gangster crime, appeared in Court today charged with robbing a Chinese of cash and property valued at about £1,000. They are alleged to have robbed the man at the point of a pistol.

With them in the dock were two Eurasian girls and a Chinese man charged with retention of the stolen property. They were remanded until July 11.—Reuter.

Conditions In Harbin

Returning American officers reaching Changchun today reported that the Russians left Harbin virtually untouched.

The Americans were members of the Airborne Truce Headquarters' Delegation which flew North on Friday to see Communist General Lin Piao.

They said some buildings on the outskirts of Harbin were destroyed, but otherwise, there was little evidence of war damage. They added that there was no evidence of large scale striping.

They also reported that inhabitants told them that 30,000 Japanese are still living in Harbin. About 40,000 Russians and 37 other nationalities are included in the city's 800,000 population.—Associated Press.

LITTLE BOY WHO LIKES THE POLICE

Oakland, Calif., June 23.
Lt. Stephen Fellows returned from an Army military intelligence job in the Southern Philippines with the title of Data of the Moros and a document entitling him to as many Moro wives as he could support.

Fellows declined the wife but brought back a lavish load of gifts.

In the military government service, Fellows had kept the Moro tribes from fighting each other. He directed the military police command in training the native troops in law enforcement.—Associated Press.

ILICIT DRUG TRAFFIC

Washington, June 23.
Colonel Crawford Samis of General Douglas MacArthur's staff, reported today that the American occupation of both Japan and Korea has cut off 90 per cent of the world's pre-war illicit drug traffic at its source.

Colonel Samis, MacArthur's chief of Public Health and Welfare, advised the War Department that "now there is no illegal traffic in narcotics in Japan."

He said the Americans had destroyed heroin valued at over \$1,000,000 and other stores were seized and are still being held.

"We have eliminated poppy growing as a major agricultural occupation. When we took over, there were 100,000 Korean farmers growing poppies for opium and 300,000 Japanese poppy farms. Now, there are none," he declared in his report.—Associated Press.

AS MANY WIVES AS HE LIKES

Oakland, Calif., June 23.
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In the military government service, Fellows had kept the Moro tribes from fighting each other. He directed the military police command in training the native troops in law enforcement.—Associated Press.

BEHEADED P.O.W.s

Guam, June 23.
Lieutenant-Commander Donald Dickey, defence counsel, today entered a plea of insanity on behalf of Lieutenant-Colonel Kikuji Ito, one of four Japanese accused of bayonetting and beheading two American prisoners of war on Chichi Jima on August 19, 1944.

The defence testimony was based on an examination given to a Japanese naval surgeon. The case was then adjourned. The resumption date has not been announced.—Associated Press.

Cheque For Christian Church In China

London, June 23.
Three thousand persons from all parts of Britain today crowded into St Paul's Cathedral in the heart of London to watch the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Primate of all England, hand a cheque for £67,000 to Bishop T. K. Shen, the delegate of the Christian Church in China.

It was a unique ceremony, for never before in the history of the Church of England, has the Primate of the whole of the land called upon the churches to aid a sister church in a foreign country.

Almost every diocese has contributed to rebuilding China's battered churches and it was a colourful and impressive scene as the richly coloured Diocesan banners were carried in a stately procession through the great Cathedral as a prelude to the presentation ceremony.

In his address Bishop Shen said: "Since the defeat of the Axis powers there has been disillusion in China as well as elsewhere."

"We hoped to have peace and plenty, international understanding and industrial reconstruction. We thought that penicillin and atomic energy would give us wealth and prosperity. Instead we got famine and disease and more currency inflation, wars and rumours of wars."

"The trend of world events and our internal affairs make many feel disappointed and bewildered."

Referring to the position of the Chinese church during the war the bishop said that the church was the special object of hatred and suspicion by the Japanese. Out of 13 dioceses, ten were totally or partially occupied and seven of the nine bishops in the occupied areas were made prisoners.

The injured consisted of a Captain and a Lieutenant riding in the carrier and two young women and the boy in the bus.

Miss P. Sanchez, of the Royal Naval Dockyard, was accosted by two Chinese in Haiphong Road, near Hankow Road, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. One of them pinned her arms behind her back; the other snatched her handbag and they both rode off. Half an hour later, a man was arrested by the Police and is being detained on suspicion.

A noisy thief who snatched a handbag from Mrs. A. M. Quinn when she was walking with her husband, in Nathan Road, near Carnavon Road, found he needs more running practice before he goes in for this sort of thing. He was caught and captured by Mr. Quinn after a short, hard chase.

CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Chicago, June 23.
Lord Inverhavill, British Ambassador, to the United States, said today that "Chinese Communists are not really Communists. Actually, they are trying to upset the feudal system in China."

Lord Inverhavill expressed "great faith in the ultimate good sense" of the Chinese.—Associated Press.

"INTERFERENCE IN CHINA"

Moscow, June 23.
The continued presence of American armed forces and continued American aid to China were criticised by the Soviet writer Mikhail Vasilev, in the "Red Star," organ of the Soviet Defence Ministry.

Vasilev accused the Kuomintang troops of breaking promises to stop fighting by investigating armed conflicts in various places.

"One of the reasons for this stimulation of civil war in China is considered by the Chinese and by the world to be the armed aid given the Kuomintang by the United States. In spite of the insistent and righteous demands for non-interference in Chinese matters, and for the removal of American troops in the country, the United States is giving the Kuomintang military aid more energetically than before."

"What is more, the United States Congress is now discussing the project of allowing the United States to give China military aid. Before leaving for Paris, James Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, appealed to Congress to allow the United States to train Chinese soldiers."—Reuter.

LADY PARK CONTESTS

The Lady Park Club was crowded to capacity yesterday when the charity swimming contests and Bathing Beauty contests in aid of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund and Chinese Charities were held.

The committee failed badly in the arrangements in not providing for the large crowd which turned up. The doors were open early in the afternoon and about 3 p.m. hundreds of people who had purchased \$5 tickets had great difficulty in obtaining admission, and when they did they could see nothing of the competitions.

At one stage the crowd stormed the gates and a number got in and it was only with great difficulty that the organisers and the police restored order.

The voice of the announcer could not be heard above the din which resulted in the noise caused by the hundreds present and every endeavour to obtain the results of the events and Bathing Beauty contests failed.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Young and Miss E. N. Young were present in the latter part of the afternoon. During the afternoon the band of the Jalpur guards played selections.

Owing to the intense heat cold drinks were in great demand and the canteen was barely able to cater to the demands.

The Bathing Beauty contest attracted about 10 entries—all of which were Chinese.

SHE MARRIED A "MONGOL"

Springfield, Mo., June 23.
Miss Marion Buchanan, 29, Springfield College graduate and Tsung Lo-wang, 26, Yale University language teacher and a native of Shanghai, were refused a marriage license here because of the Missouri law forbidding the marriage of white persons and Mongolians.

The couple will be married today at Columbus, Kansas, and return here for a reception of their friends.

The couple met at Phoenix, Arizona, where she was high school interpreter with the Army air forces.—Associated Press.

President Georges Bidault announced today a new coalition government wherein members of the communist and socialist parties would serve beside members of his own popular republican movement, thus ending France's governmental crisis.

The communists indicated their willingness to compromise on the issue of trade union wage demands.

The socialists, who previously declared they would not participate in the Government unless the communists did, announced that members of their Party would serve in Bidault's Cabinet.—Associated Press.

RELIEF SHIPMENTS

Washington, June 23.
Director-General La Guardia of UNRRA said today that relief shipments are beginning to approach quotas "for the first time in a long time."

He added that the situation at this moment in suffering countries is anything but satisfactory.

La Guardia reported that shipments made from the Western Hemisphere in the week ending June 17 were: Bread Cereals 103,000 metric tons; Rice 2,267; Edible Fats 3,478; Canned Meats 9,026; Milk 976; Coal 33,269; and Fertilizers 12,737.—Associated Press.

A Chinese police constable discovered 68 rounds of .42 Thompson sub-machine gun ammunition yesterday noon at the back of 40 Nathan Road.

B-29 Sets New Records

Dayton, Ohio, June 23. A standard Army B-29 bomber has smashed three international speed records and established two more by flying 5,000 kilometres with a payload of 10,000 kilogrammes at an average speed of 265 miles an hour.

The plane, piloted by Lieutenant Robert Ruegg, flew 3,105 miles from Wright Field to Tucson, Arizona, and back in 11 hours 42 minutes. In American weight, the payload was 22,040 pounds.

The Army said that the existing records broken (all for 5,000 kilometre run) were:

(1) held by Russia, no payload, 251 miles an hour;

(2) held by France, 1,000 kilogramme payload, 249.051 miles an hour;

(3) held by the United States, 2,000-kilogramme payload, 166.361 miles an hour.—Associated Press.

TO INTERVIEW LIN PI-AO

Changchun, June 22. An executive headquarters delegation emplaned for Harbin today in an attempt to persuade the Communists to allow a cease fire team to be sent to that Red stronghold.

The delegation was headed by Col. Raymond Tourtillot, senior representative of the headquarters advanced section who is reported seeking an interview with Gen. Lin Pi-Ao, young commander of the Communist Democratic joint army in Manchuria.

Headquarters have been trying to secure an interview with Lin Pi-Ao since the Manchurian civil war started and he has given his consent.

All preparations were made at Changchun to move the field team into Harbin as soon as Lin Pi-Ao grants permission.—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE Outward Mails

MONDAY 24th JUNE.
Kongmoon (Nam Fung I) 9.00 a.m.

Macao and Tsinsan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.

Kwongchow-wan (Tai Wing Sing) 10.00 a.m.

Cebu and Iloilo (Aberdeen Victory) 10.00 a.m.

Straits, Egypt and Europe via London (Glenogle) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Bangkok (Empire Tavoy) 10.00 a.m.

Amoy and Swatow (Anhui) Noon.

Shanghai (Tsinan) noon.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Saigon (Malacea) 3.00 p.m.

Shanghai (Silver Elm) 3.00 p.m.

Kwongchow-wan (Tolshan) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (Sal On) 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 25th JUNE.

Haiphong (Iris) 10.00 a.m.

Anoy (Barbara C) 10.00 a.m.

Java via Macassar (Lagomedon) 10.00 a.m.

Foochow (Mako) 10.00 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Ortranto) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Mindoro) 3 p.m.

U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Pan American Victory) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Resolute) 10.00 a.m.

Macao and Tsinsan (Kwong Sal) 11.00 a.m.

Saigon (Helicon) Noon.

Straits (Ninghai) 1.00 p.m.

Canton (Kwong Tung) 4.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th JUNE.

Macao and Tsinsan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.

Formosa (Hoi Shew) 10.00 a.m.

Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Samdar) (Parcels) 11.30 a.m. (Reg.) 11.45 a.m., (Ord.) Noon.

Straits, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Adriaticus) (Parcels) 12.30 p.m. (Reg.) 12.45 p.m., (Ord.) 1.00 p.m.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canton (Fathei) 4.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, 27th JUNE.

Straits and Calcutta (Empire Perla) 10.00 a.m.

Bangkok (Kwelang) Noon.

FRIDAY, 28th JUNE.

Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (King Alfred) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (E-Sang) Noon.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

POT-GARDENING KINDA GROWS ON ONE; DESIRE FOR MORE

Vitamins Not Necessary

The brief directions that have been given in the previous notes on the care of the different varieties are insufficient for complete success. Within the next fortnight the seedlings will have developed sufficiently to require more care and treatment, and it is our purpose here to give the home gardener additional explanations and advice.

If there is any hard work at all to be done in gardening, it is done only at the beginning when preparing the pots, boxes and soil. Then watering, cultivating, fertilising, and keen observation are about all that will be required. Such work is both easy and enjoyable.

In doing home gardening an adult can easily manage a hundred dried pots or half that number of milk boxes. When children join in the game there will be very little work left for the grown-ups to do. One can start with any number of pots but the curious thing about pot-gardening is the fact that once you have started there will always be a desire for more and more pots. There is a right and wrong way of doing things and the tips given below will, we hope, make things much easier. If plants are to thrive they must be given reasonable care, and since plants derive most of their nourishment from the soil, this too must be well looked after.

The leaf of a plant is a food-factory for the plant itself. If a leaf is injured or destroyed the rate of growth of the whole plant is slowed in proportion to the extent of damage. Care should therefore be taken to keep the leaves clean, healthy and exposed to the sunlight. Old leaves must be allowed to dry off gradually of their own accord and must not be cut away when apparently dying. Trimming dried edges or cutting away that ugly leaf to give your garden an extra smart appearance is a fatal practice.

Watering is best done before noon and after sunset. Plants need only be watered if the soil is not moist, but leafy vegetables require to be watered twice if the weather is dry.

Should the leaves of vegetables turn yellow it is due either to lack of nitrogen or water or both. But if leaves should wither during the hottest part of the day there need be no cause for alarm, since the plants are trying to avoid excessive evaporation of water by reducing the area of leaf surface exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

The demand, which affects 150,000 office workers, also asks for a same maximum pay for shorthand-typists as for women clerks. Submitting the demands, the Civil Service Association draws attention to Mr. Bevin's statement that the Government "hoped to persuade the Treasury to become model employers."

The collection, in packing-cases, was deposited in storage in London at the beginning of the war. It comprised ancient Persian carpets, silverware, and rare china, and belonged, it is stated, to a well-known personage who died recently. His name is being kept secret for the present.

The theft did not come to light until after the death of the owner, the executors visited the store to settle the estate. To their amazement, the cases were empty.

The treasures had been taken some time during the past six years. The difficulty of fixing the date of the theft is one of the most baffling factors facing the investigators. A substantial reward is being offered for information leading to the recovery of the looted treasures and the arrest of the thieves.

It is feared that during the long delay which may have elapsed since the crime was committed the thieves may have smuggled the treasures abroad, where they would undoubtedly find a ready sale. American collectors, in particular, might have been induced to buy them quite innocently.

According to a two-page announcement in the current issue of *The Connoisseur*, the stolen pieces include a fine Hispano-Persian carpet of the 16th century, a rare fragment of the same period, and two Yoshaghan carpets, both believed to be of the 17th century.

The silver is a notably fine service of the highest quality and workmanship bearing a crowned "A," the Parthian Mint mark of 1781-83, and R.J.A. below a crowned fleur-de-lis, the mark of the maker, Robert-Joseph-Auguste, goldsmith to King Louis XVI.

The silver pieces also include massive wine coolers, salvers, tureens, sauce boats, two branched candelabra, candlesticks, cruetts, and cutlery, and are stamped with the Royal

Washington, June 23. Representative Joe Hendricks, Democrat, Florida, said in the House yesterday that "regardless of what anybody says" the United States should maintain a permanent military base in Japan.

Emphasizing that he spoke only for himself and not for War or Navy departments or the Appropriation committee of which he is a member, Hendricks said the military base should be constructed on Tokyo plains.

He added that the United States should keep army or navy bases (or both) at Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Philippines, Okinawa, Marshall, New Caledonia, Manus, Hawaii, Attu and the Dutch harbour.

The United States, he said, has a right to control the Pacific and is the only nation capable of defending it adequately.

Associated Press.

American Women Are A Mess

Chicago, June 23. Dr. Wilton M. Krogman, Professor of Anatomy and Anthropology at Chicago University, yesterday said the most outrageous things about American women that have issued from any cloisters anywhere for some time.

"They are," the professor said, "a mess. They are fat, flat-chested, knock-kneed, and they waddle when they walk."

Then Dr. Krogman blinked nervously and said to his interviewer, "Please say I have a very attractive wife. I wish to dine at home tonight."

The professorial opinion was confined to the "average American woman."

"Not Mario MacDonald (Hollywood's 'The Body')," said Dr. Krogman. "Her dimensions are what put Miss Average to shame."

Figures given by the professor:

Miss Average: 6ft 8in. tall, weight 136lb. (In wrong places), bust 38, waist 29, hips 39, thigh 19½, calf 18¾, ankle 9, wrist 6.

Mario MacDonald: 6ft 6½in. weight 119lb. (In right places), bust 37in., waist 23½, hips 36, thigh 20, calf 18¼, ankle 7½, wrist 5¾.

The silver pieces also include massive wine coolers, salvers, tureens, sauce boats, two branched candelabra, candlesticks, cruetts, and cutlery, and are stamped with the Royal

Washington, June 23. The official Russian news agency's despatch said that the Kuomintang Army would be armed and supplied with all necessary equipment under the agreement.—Associated Press.

Literary Collaboration

Shanghai, June 22. Tao Kech, editor of several local periodicals before the war, was arraigned before Judge Tano Tain in the Shanghai High Court to answer charges of literary collaboration with the enemy.

After the outbreak of hostilities, Tao went to Hong Kong where he published several periodicals. He returned to Shanghai and in 1942 resumed his literary activities under the puppet regime.

Questioned by the judge, Tao maintained that he was forced to work for the enemy for a livelihood. He attended the puppet Greater East Asia Literary conference "under duress."

The session was adjourned pending further investigation.

Associated Press.

Civil Servants Too Poor To Wed

London, June 23. Asserting that their salaries are too low to allow them to marry at a reasonable age, bachelor office workers in the Civil Service are making new pay claims. Instead of the present maximum of £423 reached at 38, they are asking for £450 at 32.

Bigger annual increments, which are also claimed, would give a clerk £305 a year at 25 instead of £274. For women clerks, a maximum of £350 at 30 is sought instead of £343 at 36 without prejudice to the demand of the Civil Service unions for equal pay for men and women.

The demand, which affects 150,000 office workers, also asks for a same maximum pay for shorthand-typists as for women clerks. Submitting the demands, the Civil Service Association draws attention to Mr. Bevin's statement that the Government "hoped to persuade the Treasury to become model employers."

Dr. Dewey hopes that American spelling groups, in cooperation with a British group, can work out a unified worldwide programme.

The Maoris have never been officially recognized as such, but have been acknowledged by the government as one of the leaders of the race in preserving tribal organization and native culture. It is believed unlikely that the government will recognize the Maoris under the British.

This view is not held by other tribes, however, who have never acknowledged the King's leadership. The natives elect four Maori members to Parliament, which gives them a larger proportional representation than Europeans enjoy.

The Maori King has never been officially recognized as such, but has been acknowledged by the government as one of the leaders of the race in preserving tribal organization and native culture. It is believed unlikely that the government will recognize the Maoris under the British.

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Dr. Dewey

SHOWING TO-DAY KING'S At 2.30, 5.10; 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

THE THRILL OF A LIFETIME FROM A LIFETIME OF THRILLS!

MARIA MONTEZ SUSANNA FOSTER JACK OAKIE TURHAN BEY



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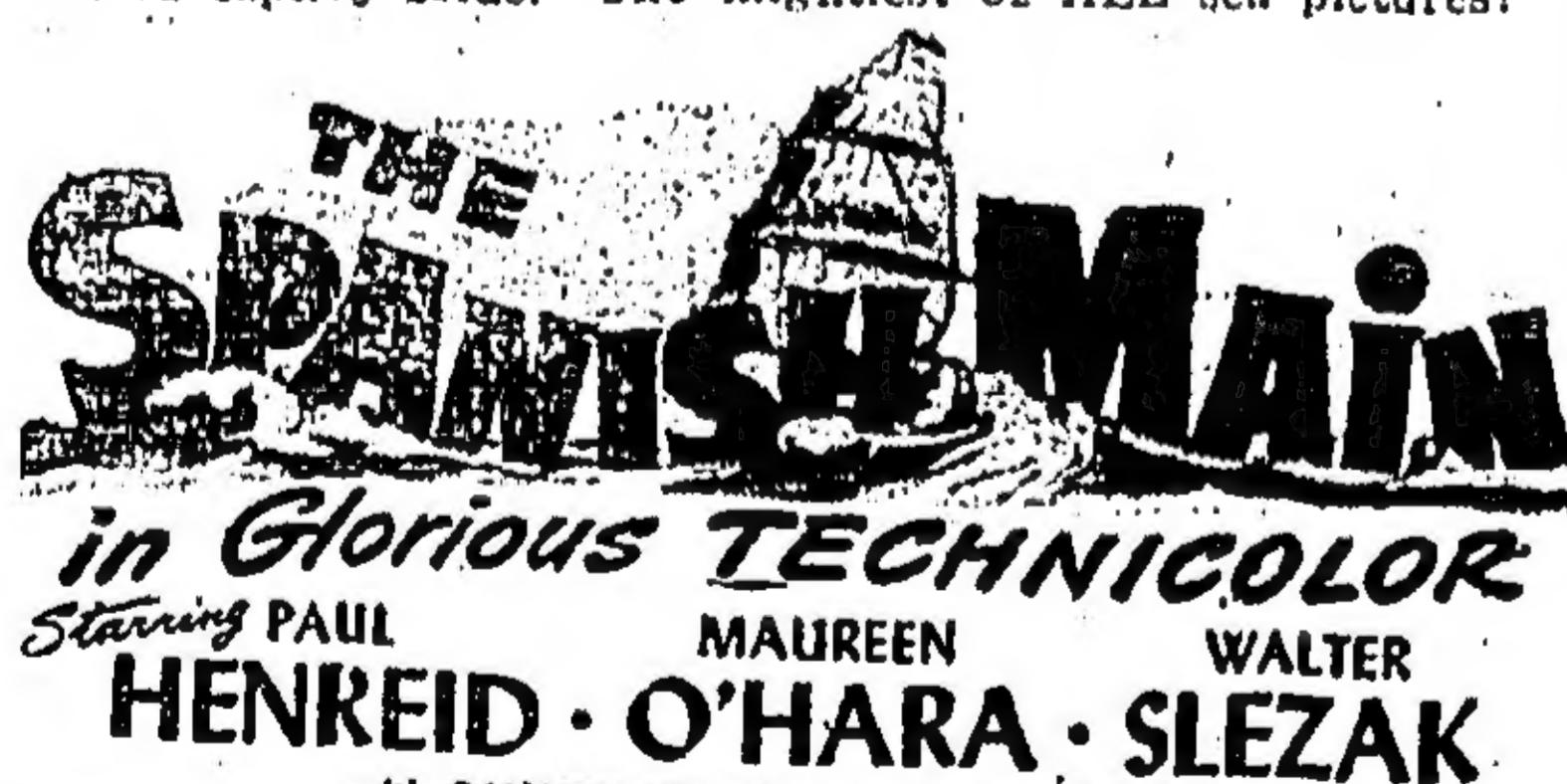
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SUSAN PETERS

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Grace Moore, Cary Grant
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"WHEN YOU'RE IN
LOVE"

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Bud Abbott & Lou Costello

at their funniest in

"LOST IN
A HAREM"

An M-G-M Picture

TO-MORROW

"2,000 WOMEN"

Woman With Turbulent Past Sues For Libel

Rome, June 23. Cornelia Tanzi, 38-year-old writer, poetess, painter and friend of Mussolini, is among the 50,000 persons expected to benefit from the amnesty promulgated to celebrate the institution of the Italian Republic, legal experts said today.

She was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment for treason and collaboration in Rome in December, 1944.

She was found guilty of having dictated to the Germans the presence of a number of Italian soldiers and some pro-Axis civilians who had taken refuge in the garden of her villa after the armistice in Italy.

The Public Prosecutor said that he would have asked for the death penalty but he believed that she did not realize the gravity of her action.

Tanzi told the court that she first knew Mussolini in 1939 when she took to him a book she had written and asked his help in cultural matters. Her relations with him were confined to cultural and artistic questions.

In 1942, she asked him to help artists who were having a "difficult time" and he intervened on their behalf.

"Woé" Ansaldi

"He did not do it out of personal sympathy for me because at that time Clara Petacci was his friend," she added.

Clara Petacci was killed by partisans in the village of Dongo, near Como, in April of last year.

Fears Are Groundless

Pikini Atoll, June 22. Fears that radioactive clouds drifting from the atomic bomb test site might endanger large areas are largely groundless, said Vice-Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, commander of the Atomic Task Force.

He explained that new investigations of high altitude conditions show that the danger of precipitation of radioactive particles is not so great as previously supposed.

A second full-scale rehearsal by all elements of the Army, Navy and Aviation was held yesterday in preparation of a final dress rehearsal by both ships and planes of the task force on June 23.—Associated Press.

Landing

Kwajalein, June 22. The atom bomb can be landed safely if the drop is cancelled after the take-off time, said Rear Admiral Parsons, Deputy Commander of the Crossroads Task Force.

In response to a press conference query, Parsons said that the bomb could be disarmed in the air and landed if the mission is called off. Only a very hot fire would activate it if a crash occurred on take-off or landing, he explained, and that is unlikely because the Kwajalein runway, where the atom bombers take off, has water at both extremities.—Associated Press.

A QUIZ-CROSS WORD

White House Doctor

HORIZONTAL	VERTICAL
1.7 Pictured	1 Armed conflicts
White House physician, Col. —	2 Solar disk
Horry —	3 Smooth
12 Consumed	4 Ho is —
13 Idea	5 Male swin
15 Aviator	6 Tolley case
16 Lease	7 Obtained
18 Thick end of a log	8 Registered
19 Unfettered	9 Rabbit (ab.)
20 Staff	10 Genus of maples
22 Id est (ab.)	11 Encounter
23 Watchful	12 Native (suffix)
24 New York (ab.)	17 Canvas shelter
25 Mother of Uranus (myth.)	19 Ran away
26 Stove part	21 Cereal grain
29 Roman magistrate	23 Era
33 Boat paddle	25 Gaze
34 Precipled	27 Rodent
35 Garret	29 Skill
38 Garden tools	30 Kind
40 Company (ab.)	31 Falsetto
41 Alleged force	32 Abstract being
42 Doctrine	33 Frozen
45 Apostle (ab.)	34 Desserts
47 Exposes	35 Folding bed
51 Angers	36 Steal
52 Entreaty	37 First man
54 Herb	39 Points a weapon
55 Pastry	40 Debil note (ab.)
56 Rubbish	41 Great Lake
58 Card game	43 Spain (ab.)
59 Cars	45 Linen vestment
60 Heraldic device	46 Portico
	47 Footlike part
	48 Vex.
	49 Grecian
	50 Portico
	52 Footlike part
	53 Point a weapon
	56 Debil note (ab.)
	57 Spain (ab.)
	58 Linen vestment
	59 Portico
	60 Footlike part
	61 Vex.
	62 Grecian
	63 Footlike part
	64 Portico
	65 Footlike part
	66 Vex.
	67 Spain (ab.)

FOOD ASSURANCE TO BRITAIN

Washington, June 23. It was learned authoritatively today that Mr. John Strachey, the British Food Minister, has received a renewed assurance from the United States Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, that the first 200,000 tons of wheat contributed by Britain to the world famine pool this year, will be replaced shortly from the new United States harvest.

It is understood, however, that the replenishment will not constitute any increase in supplies already expected by the British Ministry of Food. It will not make any difference to the plans for possible bread rationing in Britain.—Reuter.

Libel Action

One Italian newspaper today carried the headline "It is no longer a crime to be a Fascist."

But Fascists who had grave political responsibilities or were guilty of atrocities or violence will stay in jail.

Meanwhile, Edda Ciano, daughter of Mussolini, now in internment on Lipari Island, has brought action for libel against the editor of the Swiss weekly newspaper "Die Nation."

She calls upon the editor to retract publicly the statements that she is or was: Morally rotten week, unprincipled adventures, unmitigated liar, living with her children on stolen wealth, totally indifferent to news of her husband's death and perhaps the greatest female war criminal on a par with the murderers of German death camps.

In addition she claims damages for defamation of character.

Turbulent Past

At the preliminary hearing held in Zurich to ascertain whether the affair could be settled out of court, the Countess' counsel said:

"Epithets such as those used are bound to injure the reputation of any women even though her past may be as turbulent as that of my client."

The defence council said that Edda Ciano had been given privileges and liberties denied to other refugees during her stay in Switzerland, adding: "It is apparent that in bringing this case, Madame Ciano is trying to salvage her integrity by securing a verdict in a neutral court."

Efforts to secure an amicable settlement having proved fruitless, the case will come before the Berniese court in the near future.

It was reported today that Edda will be among the 30,000 prisoners to be freed by the Italian Republican amnesty decree. She has been interned about one year.—Reuter.

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THE CHINA MAIL, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946.

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Lower Silk Forecast

New York, June 23. Silk industry sources today reported that recent offerings of Italian silk at \$11 per pound have attracted only a small number of buyers.

The International Statistical Bureau, a private trade reporting organization, tells its clients "look for raw silk to sell at least one-third lower over the next few months."

Commenting on the delay in offering of Japanese silk which is expected to be sold by a government agency, the United States Commercial Company, the Statistical Bureau said "one significant result of this delay was the lengthened period during which the market could work off products made of silk bought at high prices a short while ago."

New York merchants have reported that customers are dissatisfied with the high prices which were necessarily placed on the silk stockings recently offered for sale. There has been considerable public resistance to the prices quoted for other silk products such as piece-goods (yarn goods) the merchants also reported.

In predicting a decline in prices, the Statistical Bureau said a reduction of less than one-third from the current prices—around \$11 a pound—would not satisfy knitters and weavers who want prices stabilized at a low enough level to permit volume of selling. Associated Press.

FOREIGN DEBT SERVICE

New York, June 23.

Dean John Madden of the New York University reported that the full debt service was paid last year on roughly half of the total of \$4,863,081,625 of publicly offered foreign dollar outstanding on Dec. 31, 1945.

Dean Madden, director of the University's Institute of International Finance, said this represented a slight gain over the 1944 servicing of the foreign debt. Associated Press.

Tahiti, June 21. By orders of the French government, all copra from French Oceania must be sent to Franco. Shipments to the United States west coast have ceased. Associated Press.

U.S. Plans Big Rubber Reserve

(By Gareth Muchmore)

New York, June 23. The United States rubber industry is planning to establish new reserves of national rubber and to make use of increased quantities of synthetic rubber, it is learned.

As much as 150,000 to 200,000 tons of natural rubber may be placed in reserve during 1947, according to E. J. Thomas, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

During 1947 the United States rubber industry expects to import 360,000 tons to 400,000 tons of natural rubber, but only 200,000 will be used in manufacturing, according to Collyer.

Consumption In 1946

United States consumption of rubber during 1946, of the natural and synthetic types, it is estimated, will total about 200,000 tons, it is estimated. Earlier this year, it had been planned to use 600,000 tons of synthetic and 300,000 tons of natural rubber.

Thomas estimates now that 700,000 tons of this year's consumption will be of synthetic. Synthetic rubber tires still are not equal to tires made of natural rubber, Dr. R. P. Dinsmore of the Goodyear Company reports, but he predicts improvements that will permit a tire made of synthetic rubber to be driven 100,000 miles, or nearly twice the present endurance of tires.

"It would be a reversal of our whole experience if it (synthetic) did not ultimately become superior to (natural rubber)," said Dinsmore. The Manufactures

Thomas said the automobile tire manufacturing industry, world's greatest consumer of rubber, is manufacturing at the rate of 66,000,000 tires a year. John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, said the tire manufacturing industry could, if necessary, produce \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 tires a year.

Collyer, in an estimate of rubber consumption in the United States, said that in the first three months of 1946 a

tire, he told the National Retail Dry Goods Association that "many current developments point to a repetition of 1920-1921." Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Why did you drop me?" complained South after the play of his hand. "There was game at either spades or hearts, but we played it for only a part score."

This was the hand:

West, Dealer
North-South vulnerable

B. A K 9 8 2
4. 10 6 8
D. Q 10 8 3
C. 10

B. Q 3
2. K 7 4
D. 7 6 2
0. A K J 7 3

N. B. J 5 4
H. 9 5 2
W. E. D K 4
C. 9 8 6 5 - 1

B. 10 7 6
H. A Q J 8
D. A 9 5
C. Q 4

The bidding:

West North East South

1C 1S Pass 2H

Pass Pass Pass

"Why didn't you raise the spades?" North wanted to know.

"My heart bid," South said, in all seriousness, "showed spade support. I wanted you to go on with the bidding."

North sighed, but said nothing. South's statement that the heart bid showed spade support betrayed as weird a notion of bidding practice as we have seen in many a day.

North's vulnerable overall in spades showed a strong five-card suit at the very least. Since South held three spades, he knew that a good trump suit was available.

Why, therefore, confuse the issue by introducing another suit?

After all, if North is to play the hand at spades, he doesn't have to know during the bidding where his partner's values are; he will see them when the dummy goes down. The only sound reason for bidding the hearts is to deny—not confirm—support for spades. That's why North passed at two hearts—if South had no fit for spades, game was unlikely.

Yesterday, you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with neither side vulnerable, you held:

S. A 10 7 5 2
H. J 8

D. A 6 3

C. J 0 4

The bidding:

Jacoby Schenken You Major

1D Pass (?)

ANSWER: Bid one spade. This is such a normal one-over-one response that no other bid should seriously occur to you.

Score 100 per cent for one spade for any other bid.

Question

Today you hold the same hand and the bidding continues:

Jacoby Schenken You Major

1D Pass 18 Pass

INT. Pass (?)

What do you bid? (Answer Tomorrow).

Bright Crop Prospects

Washington, June 23.

The United States department of agriculture reported a mid-June survey of production prospects of the major growing areas indicated a wheat crop of 1,033,139,000 bushels, an increase of approximately 7,500,000 over the June 1 forecast.

A crop of over 1,250,000,000 bushels would be needed to meet the unrestricted prospective domestic demands and foreign relief requirements, officials said.

Winter wheat prospects improved while spring prospects declined.—Associated Press.

INTERNATIONAL WAGE MINIMUM

Seattle, June 23.

The international labour organization, the Maritime Conference Wages and Hours Committee, voted today by 84 to 35 to approve the \$64 monthly wage minimum for seafarers of all nationalities.

The United States delegates refrained from voting on the grounds that the figure has no relation with the monetary economy of America.

Employer delegates almost unanimously aligned in voting against worker and government delegates.—Associated Press.

PHILCO EXPORTS TO SHANGHAI

New York, June 22.

The Journal of Commerce quoted Dempster McIntosh, president of the Philco International Corporation as saying orders already placed for Philco radio receivers and refrigerators by the Central Radio Manufacturing works of Shanghai indicate the latter company may become one of the largest of the company's 140 export distributors.

He added that despite the ravages of war, the Chinese purchasing power remained a substantial market for American appliances and was rapidly expanding.—Associated Press.

TREASURY POSITION

Washington, June 23.

The position of the United States Treasury on June 13 compared with the corresponding date of a year ago is:

Total debt: \$271,169,815, 464,60 and \$242,787,264,659,23.

Gold Assets: \$20,270,036, 646,34 and \$20,267,669,641,80.

Associated Press.

CHINA MISSION

Washington, June 22.

Eight agricultural specialists, headed by Dr. Claude Hitchcock, Vice-President and Dean of Agriculture at the University of California, left Washington today on a mission to China. Their plane's destination is Shanghai.—Associated Press.

New York, June 22.

Directors of Textron, Inc., formerly the Atlantic Rayon Corporation, voted today to submit to stockholders Aug. 15 a recapitalization plan involving an increase of the present stock to 4,000,000 and a 2 for 1 split of the present common shares.—Associated Press.

New York, June 22.

The Valspar Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the six months ended May 31 a net profit of \$299,000 equal to 59 cents each on common share, compared with 25 cents for the same period last year.—Associated Press.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Washington, June 23.

John Snyder said today a large number of small vessels had been repaired by the Army and Navy and turned over to China, the Philippines and UNRRA.

He said steps are underway to expedite the repair and disposal of other vessels under 1,500 tons in the Pacific for the relief programme.

The vessels include small freighters, landing craft, minesweepers, tugs, lighters, river-boats.

Snyder said the United States intends to assist in the relief and rehabilitation of the Pacific areas by restoring inter-island coastal and river small vessel traffic as promptly as possible.

The announcement said the War Department was

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946.

THE PLACE TO EAT

Jimmy's Kitchen

Chiller Story Of Atomic Warfare

New York, June 23.

A horrifying picture of how atomic warfare may be used secretly over a number of years to destroy the social and economic life of a nation has been given by the French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy, Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie.

Professor Joliot-Curie, with his wife, won the Nobel Prize in 1935 for research work in "induced" radio activity.

Eisenhower Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

General Eisenhower, in a chapter devoted to the final phase of the campaign, tells of Allied preparations to deal with a possible last stand by the Germans in Norway. He states that a task force was assembled in Scotland under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Thorne, in the event of the German garrison in Norway attempting to hold out after its isolation had been effected.

General Eisenhower concludes his report with a tribute to the devotion and skill of the service forces. He does not forget "the civilian workers of factory and farm who provided us with unstinted means."

Reuter.

RADIO

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946.
STUDIO "I LIKE WHAT I
LIKE" BY LES NORTON

Z.B.W. HONG KONG broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 1230 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.02 megacycles.

H.K.T. 12.30 p.m., Daily Programme Summary; 12.32 p.m., Times of Net-Sin-Lung-Ara; 1.00 p.m., News, Weather Forecast & Announcements.

1.10 p.m., "Music Time," ENSA; 1.10 p.m., "Albeniz" — Suite Berlioz.

2.00 p.m., "Close Down";

6.30 p.m., "Humorous Variety";

7.00 p.m., "Strauss Concert Waltzes";

7.30 p.m., "Studio 'I Like What I Like'" by Les Norton;

8.00 p.m., "London Relay—News";

8.15 p.m., "Services Music Hall," ENSA;

8.45 p.m., "From the Silver Screen";

9.15 p.m., "Songs by Eddie Suddaby & Dennis Noble";

9.30 p.m., "Diana Parade"—Macha Spieldorff;

9.45 p.m., "We Play for You"—Heifetz (Violin) and the London Symphony Orchestra.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News;

10.15 p.m., "Music for Dancing";

11.00 p.m., "Close Down".

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

Radio SEAC

Radio SEAC, Ceylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 16120 Kcs. (19.84 metres) from 0600 to 1715; 6075 Kcs (49.38 metres) from 0600 to 1600 and from 1745 to 2230, and 3395 Kcs (88.36 metres) from 1630 to 2230.

Items marked * are produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting Service, and items marked ** London Transmission Service.

MONDAY, JUNE 24th—0600 Music On The Air; 0630 The News and Home News (BBC); 0645 Morning Star; 0700 SEAC Hit Parade; 0730 Light Orchestral Concert (BBC); 0800 The News, and From Today's Paper (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 SEAC Show; 0845 Kay On The Keys**; 0900 Forces Educational Broadcasts; 0920 Musical Interlude; 0930 The News and Home News (BBC); 0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 8 Boys and A Girl**; 1000 Bright and Shining (BBC); 1030 Fanfare**; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Voices In Harmony; 1115 Personal Call**; 1145 Rhythm In The Sun; 1200 News Headlines; 1201 Yours For The Asking; 1300 Geraldine; 1330 BBC News (BBC); 1340 Bandsland; 1400 Globe Trot; 1430 Playhouse; 1500 Three O'clock Special; 1530 Music With A Lift**; 1600 Programme for West African Forces of Guidance; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 India and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 Sporting World; 1800 Radio SEAC World and Home News Flashes; 1805 Heard Moldovian Style; 1830 Dinner Dances; 2000 May Day Swing Session; 2030 Radio Newark (BBC); 2045 Programmes Announcements; 2100 Forces Favourites (BBC); 2130 The News and From Today's Paper (BBC); 2140 Sleepy Land; 2200 Welsh Half Hour (BBC); 2230 Close Down.

Penicillin For The Heart

London, June 23.

Victory over a hitherto fatal form of heart disease may result from a new penicillin treatment that has been tried out in Britain. Previously, this disease, bacterial endocarditis, ended in death for nearly all those who suffered from it.

Some months ago the British Medical Research Council instituted trials at centres throughout Britain. A report has now been published in the "British Medical Journal" and this shows that of 147 persons treated with penicillin for this disease, 81 had been apparently cured.

United Kingdom physicians have been seeking a penicillin cure for bacterial endocarditis since the early days of the discovery of the drug by Sir Alexander Fleming of St. Mary's Hospital, London. At the start it seemed doubtful if penicillin would be successful.

In addition, research was hampered by the fact that the treatment necessitated very large doses and the demand for penicillin was enormous.

When supplies became adequate the research team began their attack on the disease on a greatly increased scale. These latest experiments have revealed the secret: treatment must be continued much longer than is usual with other penicillin uses.

tute for this long treatment. The course now recommended lasts over 28 days.

Increased doses are no substi-

"PAX AMERICANA"

Moscow, June 23.
The concept of an "American peace" was attacked by Professor Evgeny Tarle, the famed Soviet historian, in an article in "Red Star," the Red Army newspaper.

Professor Tarle declared that the phrase, "American peace" which he said appeared in American newspapers after the disclosure of the atomic bomb, recalled the phrases, "Roman peace" ("Pax Romana), and "German peace."

The Soviet people never

recognised the "German peace,"

and they will never recognise the threats of "peace" from any other state," he said.—Reuters.

MORE HONOURS LISTED

London, June 23.
Stage and film stars, scientists and aircraft technicians and thousands of ordinary men and women who played their part in achieving victory are included in the additional honours list published today.

Among them are George Formby, or "of Brit's" leading film comedian, and B. S. Greenwood, aviation engineer, responsible for much work on the Gloucester jet aircraft which won the air speed record for Britain this year.

At a later date, honours due to award to war correspondents are to be announced.

Included in today's list were Officers of the Order of the British Empire (Civil division): John Coyle, Chief Engineer ss, "Ranulf" of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, Reverend Mervyn Armstrong, Intel Seapen's Welfare Advisor and Director of Seamen's Welfare, Indian Ministry of War Transport, Miss Joan Budge, Director of the Y.W.C.A. Welfare Services, India and S.E.A.C., John Constable Broom, acting director of the Laboratory of Tropical Medicine, Wellcome Research Institution, Captain William Moss Horsfall, Master of the ss, "Loreto," Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Miss Helen Gwendolyn John, Secretary of the English Speaking Union.

Frederick Johnston, Chief Engineer Officer of the mv, "Samaco," Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Captain Ian McClean, master of the ss, "Subular," Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Arthur George Salterbury, deputy accountant of the General India Office, Captain Theodore L. Shurrock, master of the ss, "Empire Doom" Orient Steam Navigation Company, Sydney Walter Sterling, Chief Engineer Officer of the mv, "Yenanyang," Burma Oil Company.

The effect was almost atomic.

To the gasps of the thousands

in the stands, Amarnath got

first wicket down, with success

ive balls with the total only

16.

Hammond's Escape

Hutton was well caught by Nayudu in Amarnath's leg trap and Compton had his wickets spread cleanly the very next ball.

England's captain, Hammond,

got a special cheer from the

crowd as he took his stand and

averted the hat trick. But he

himself had a narrow shave the

same over when he off-drove

Amarnath for four, all run. On

the last run, the ball was hurled

at dead mid-off and flung to

Amarnath who hurled it to the

wicket-keeper Hindlekar.

Hindlekar whipped off the

balls just as Hammond scram

bled home.

After this shock Hammond

settled down easily and appeared content to play maiden overs from Amarnath, one of which was bowled in just a minute.

Amarnath bowled with such

accuracy he sent down six suc

cessive maiden overs before

Hammond broke the sequence

with a single through cover.

Mankad was brought on to

face Hutton at the Pavilion end and

Hammond greeted him with an

effortless four through the

covers.

Wonderful Catch

Washbrook, who was playing

confidently, then sent Mankad

to the ropes for another four,

getting up England's first 50 in

56 minutes.

With 45 runs added in as

many minutes, Amarnath then

got his third successive wicket

from a wonderful piece of fielding by Mankad.

Just as he looked set, Wash

brook fell for Amarnath's leg

trap. He turned one to fine leg

where Mankad, fielding close in,

held it an inch from the ground

as he fell forward to get it,

rolling over on the ground.

It was a brilliant catch which

fieldsmen, and spectators, alike

applauded. Mankad's capital

walked up and shook his hand.

Washbrook had made 27 and

the score was now 61 for three,

with Hammond 24 not out and

three extras.

Hindlekar joined his kipper

and the crowd sat back to watch

a potentially lucrative partnership.

Instead they were only to see

Hammond clean bowled by dis

missing Hutton, Compton, Washbrook and the English

captain Hammond, for 24 runs

in 17 overs, nine of which were

maiden.

More English wickets might

have gone if the Indians, after

ending their own innings just

at the tea interval, had been

able to press home their advantage

gained in the last few hours

of the day with the superb

bowling of the medium-paced

Amarnath.

In one remarkable spell,

Amarnath alone silenced Eng

land's batting battery by dis

missing Hutton, Compton, Washbrook

and the English

captain Hammond, for 24 runs

in 17 overs, nine of which were

maiden.

Hardstaff joined his kipper

and the crowd sat back to watch